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*HISTORY OF HARRISON CO., Ohio*

by

*Helen Bullock, B. Sc., in Ed.*

Cadiz Public Library

*Helen Bullock*

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## Chapter I

### ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY AND TOWNSHIPS

Harrison County was organized under the legislative act passed January 2, 1813, to take effect January 1, 1814. On January 12, 1813, the legislature amended the act to take effect February 1, 1813, which is thus the date of erection of Harrison County.<sup>1</sup>

Henry Howe in "Historical Collections of Ohio" says that Harrison County was formed January 1, 1814, from Jefferson and Tuscarawas Counties and was named for General William Harrison.<sup>2</sup>

On January 14, 1813, the legislature appointed three commissioners for the purpose of locating a county seat. On the fifteenth of the following April these men made their report to the common pleas court of Jefferson County naming the village of Cadiz as county seat.

When Harrison County was formed in 1813, the townships were Short Creek, Cadiz, and Nottingham. On March 4, 1833, after Carroll County was formed the townships of Harrison County were arranged as they are at present.<sup>3</sup>

German Township is located in the northeast corner of the county on land laid out for civil purposes in 1801. The village of New Jefferson, now Germano, was laid out in 1819 by Frederick Zollars. The source of the Elk Fork of Yellow Creek is a half mile from the town. Here was the first camping ground of the veterans of 1812 on their march from Mingo Island to the lake.

Green Township was surveyed in 1800 and laid out as a township in 1801. Hopedale, which is the only town of any size in the township, was laid out in 1849. The soil in this area was rich and dark. This with the abundance of pure water made it ideal for farming and stock raising.

Short Creek Township was surveyed in 1797 and was organized for civil purposes in 1799. The first Justice of the Peace elected from this township was Vachel Metcalf in 1799. It is located in the southeast part of the county<sup>4</sup>. Harrisville, the largest town, was platted in 1814. The Ohio Gazetteer for 1821 gives the population of Harrisville as 130 inhabitants. It was next in size to Cadiz.<sup>5</sup>

North Township was surveyed in 1801 and organized as a township in 1804. There are two villages, Masterville and Scio, located in this township.

A cabin was first erected on the site of Masterville in 1808. In 1820 a fulling mill and carding machine was built by Dumming and Masters and for a while the place was known only as Dumming and Master's Mill.

In 1846 John Holmes decided to open a store here and went east for the purpose of purchasing goods. When he had completed the purchase, he was asked in what town he was doing business and where he wished the goods sent. Rather than admit that his store was not a town, he replied, "Masterville, Harrison County, Ohio," and the goods came so marked.

The town was laid out in 1851, still bearing the name of Masterville. The name was later changed to Conotton.

Monroe Township, located in the northwest corner of the county, was sur-

veyed in 1801. Bowerston, first known as Bowersville, was laid out in 1852 by Nathaniel and David Bower. It was the trading center for all the surrounding area.

Franklin Township was surveyed in 1802 and organized in 1807. Deersville, a very pretty little village surrounded by lofty hills, is the only village in this township. It was laid out in 1815. Tappan, founded in 1837, was wiped from the face of the map when Tappan Dam was built in 1934.

Nottingham Township was surveyed in 1801 and organized in 1807. It was settled very rapidly considering the condition of the country at that time. The taxes collected for the township in 1813 were \$63.07, which included all the real and personal property.<sup>6</sup> It has no town but for a number of years a post office was maintained at Chestnut Grove Summit or Hattonia. This place is described as 'on the dividing ridge between Standing Stone Fork and Brushy Fork, about two miles north of Minksville and three-fourths mile east of Annie's Cave. It is a place well up in the air, as the hill there reaches an altitude of 1220 feet above the sea'.<sup>7</sup>

Washington Township, in the western part of the county, was organized as a township in 1824. The Big Stillwater runs through the center of the township. The ground is generally rough and broken. Tippecanoe, a small town nestled in the valley of Stillwater Creek, was platted in 1840. It was named from the 1840 Presidential campaign slogan, Tippecanoe and Tyler, too.

Freeport Township, located in the southwest corner of the county, was laid out on December 6, 1824. It has two villages, Freeport and Smyrna.

Smyrna was platted and filed by Samuel Burrows, August 4, 1817. In its earlier days it was an important post office and trading center for the neighborhood. It lies in both Harrison and Guernsey Counties, the larger part being in Guernsey County.

Freeport is situated on Stillwater Creek. It was platted and filed in Tuscarawas County March 7, 1810, in Harrison County March 7, 1819. This is a beautiful village with scenery which compares favorably with any other place in Ohio.

Moorefield Township was organized on December 6, 1824. It has two villages, Piedmont and Moorefield.

Piedmont, at first called Butler, was platted by Henry Butler in 1880. It was named in his honor because he owned the ground and gave the right of way for the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley, and Wheeling Railroad which was constructed through there in 1880. All the part of the village which lay north of the Cadiz-Cambridge road and west of the railroad was known as Collinsport in honor of Zacharias Collins who owned the land.<sup>8</sup>

Moorefield was platted by Michael Moore and Gabriel Cane December 15, 1815. It was located on what was known as the Clay Pike, which was at that time one of the main highways from Pittsburgh to the West. It reached its peak about Civil War days. At that time the town had 3 hotels, 7 shoemakers, 2 tanneries, 2 buggy factories, 4 blacksmith shops, 1 saddler, 1 hatter, 2 tailors, 3 general stores, 1 pottery, 1 distillery (distilled peppermint and other extracts), 2 churches, 3 doctors, 1 dentist, 3 carpenters, 1 newspaper,

3 stone masons, 4 plasterers, 1 veterinarian, 1 jeweler, and 2 butcher shops. It also had some of the best known horse dealers in the country. One dealer had a barn big enough for fifty horses.<sup>9</sup>

Stock Township was organized June 5, 1815. It was one of the finest townships as to surface in the county but had no villages of any importance. Laceyville was not a platted village but was for many years a community center with a general store and post office.<sup>10</sup>

Rumley Township, on the northern boundary of Harrison County, was organized in 1833. The town of New Rumley, known chiefly for being the birthplace of General George Armstrong Custer, was platted by Jacob Custer August 16, 1813. It was located on the old stage coach line between Steubenville and Dennison, and, being about halfway between the two towns, it was a stopping place for travelers. The town was at one time considered as a possible county seat for Harrison County.

The village of Jewett is in the southeast corner of Rumley Township. It was platted in 1851 and recorded in 1852 by John Stahl. The town was first named Fairview but in 1881 the citizens of the town requested that the name be changed to Jewett in honor of T. L. Jewett, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The request was granted by the court on January 29, 1887.<sup>11</sup>

Archer Township was formed in 1799 and is in the east central part of the county. It was formed as a subdivision of Jefferson County and took in most of the present Harrison County. The present boundaries were marked in 1933. There are no villages in this township.

Athens Township was organized December 6, 1824. New Athens is the only village in the township. It was founded in 1817 by Dr. John Walker. Its chief bid for fame was Franklin College which was established there in 1825. The town is said to have had the first traction engine in the United States, made by Oliver Burdette, a native of New Athens, in 1872.

Cadiz Township was organized while Harrison County was still a part of Jefferson County in 1803, but was established in its present form by act of the County Commissioners in 1833.

Cadiz, the county seat, is the only village within the township. The history of Cadiz is taken up in a separate chapter.<sup>12</sup>



## Chapter II

### PIONEERS

Little is known about the Indians who once roamed through this county except that they belonged to the Delaware and Wyandot tribes. They had mostly disappeared before many homes were established here, but the first settlers had some trouble with them.<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Thomas R. Crawford, for forty years pastor of Nottingham Church, wrote of an Indian fight that took place in the present boundaries of Harrison County in 1793. A group of Indian scouts and spies, led by Captain William Boggs, set out from Fort Henry, the present site of Wheeling, and went to the head of Stillwater. As they were tired from the long journey, they made camp and soon fell asleep. They were awakened by the war whoops of Indians. Captain Boggs was struck in the knee by a shot and was unable to escape. Three men arrived safely back at the blockhouse and a party set out to find Captain Boggs. They found the place where the party had camped and also the mutilated body of the captain. They buried his body near the stream, and this fork has ever since been known as Boggs' Fork.<sup>2</sup>

Joshua Dickerson, in an interview in the year 1896, told how marauding Indians from the Lake Erie region came through this part of the state when he was a boy. This was about the year 1810 or 1811. There are no instances of cruelty in this neighborhood but the settlers, fearing there might be, tried to prevent trouble. They formed a militia with one hundred members. The company was to be in service nine months but was out only six. They went from Cadiz to Steubenville, then to Sandusky. There were no actual fights during the six months, and shots were fired only two or three times. The company found camp life very disagreeable.

In March, 1812, a company consisting of 36 men of the original Indian fighters and with Captain Baruch Dickerson at its head was called out to fight the British. At this time Harrison County was still a part of Jefferson County, but the company of Indian fighters was formed from Harrison County.<sup>3</sup>

The celebrated Indian chief, Logan, hunted through Harrison, Jefferson, and several other counties on the borders of Ohio.<sup>4</sup>

The first white people who were known to be in the territory of Harrison County were the Moravian missionaries and their families. The Rev. Frederick Post and Rev. John Heckewelder had penetrated that far before the Revolution. Their first visit west of the Ohio, as early as 1761-62, covered the counties of Tuscarawas, Jefferson, and Harrison.<sup>5</sup>

John Matthews, a nephew of General Rufus Putnam, was a member of a surveying party during the year 1786-87. On September 20, 1787, a small party crossed the Ohio from West Virginia and went into the woods to hunt for ginseng. Matthews in his journal says:



Sept. 21st. Four men joined us and we set off by Williamson's trail a little before sunset. We encamped half a mile beyond the Big Lick, on the headwaters of Short Creek, in the ninth township of the fourth range.<sup>6</sup>

This took in the north half of Short Creek and the South half of Green Township in Harrison County. Big Lick may have been the spring known a few years later as Beech Springs, from which the first church in Harrison County took its name.<sup>7</sup>

Jesse DeLong is said to have been the first white child born in the present limits of Harrison County. He was born in what is now Short Creek Township about 1776 and died at the age of one hundred six. He was accidentally shot when bear hunting in Harrison County near Station Fifteen. He was crippled for life by this accident and became quite an invalid in his old age. He died May 8, 1882.

A letter written on May 20, 1898, by a descendent, Espy DeLong, states that Jesse DeLong was born at Bridgeport on Short Creek about the year 1775. From this it would seem that Mr. DeLong was not born in Harrison County at all. However, if he were born on Short Creek, he could not have been born at Bridgeport either. It is doubtful if he were born in Ohio at all if the date were as early as 1776 unless born on a visit of his parents west of the river.<sup>8</sup>

A family named Huff located on what was then known as Indian Short Creek near the present site of Georgetown. Their house was the frontier house of that vicinity for about three years. The exact year of this settlement was not known but it was recorded that it was not before 1796. However, William Huff shot an Indian near Georgetown in 1800 because the Indian boasted of how many white men he had killed.

Henry Howe, in his history of Ohio, states that in April, 1799, Alexander Henderson and family from Pennsylvania squatted on the southwest corner of the section of land on which Cadiz now stands, and at that time Daniel Peterson and family, the only settlers in the present limits of Harrison County, lived at the forks of Short Creek. That would prove that the Huff family could not have settled much before 1800.<sup>9</sup>

Caldwell's "Atlas of Harrison County" records the first settlements in Moorefield Township were made in 1798 by Abraham Brokaw, John Glenn, William Ingles, George Laport, Thomas Wilson, and Arthur Barrett.

In the spring of 1800 Mr. Ingles erected a large double log cabin, considered at that time as a magnificent house, and supposed to be the first hotel in the limits of this county. This inn was built to accomodate the immigrants to this locality and further west.<sup>10</sup> Thomas Dickerson and his brother Joshua are also given credit for being the first white settlers.<sup>11</sup> But they settled there in 1802 and as early as March, 1801, Joseph Holmes had settled in that same neighborhood. Land titles were registered in the Steubenville office and settlers would often live on the land for several months before acquiring title to it. Thus the date of title may have been as much as five years after the date of settlement. This in part explains the fact that there is no

accurate account as to the first dates of settlement.

There are many traditions about settlements before 1800 in Harrison County, but few exact records can be found to prove these settlements before the United States land office was opened in Steubenville in 1800.<sup>12</sup>

One statement which seems accurate was made by Thomas West of Cadiz. He said that his father built a log cabin in the back woods of Jefferson County, now Harrison County, before 1800. Though there were few cabins, some cleared places, and blazed trails through the hills before 1800, it was not until after that date that extensive settlements were made in Harrison County. Settlers had come in large numbers before 1805 and had taken up the best land along the streams.<sup>13</sup>

The first settlers came before there were any roads built so probably no wagons or wheeled vehicles were used. Such supplies and furnishings (salt, flour, meal, furniture) as were necessary were brought by pack horses and the old Indian trails were used as roads.<sup>14</sup> One poor family consisting of father, mother, and baby came into the county with the mother and baby riding the family cow.<sup>15</sup>

When the county was first settled, it was surrounded by almost unbroken forests. The early pioneers located in this wilderness and with their axes cut the trees with which to build cabins that became their permanent homes. Wild animals such as bear, deer, and wolf roamed at large.<sup>16</sup>

Thomas West tells of riding horseback to Bower's Mill (Bowerston) with his bag of grain on behind. He had his grain ground and started on the homeward journey. He noticed a number of animals following his horse and once or twice they nipped at his feet. However he was a young boy at the time and his feet did not reach very far down so he was not frightened. When he reached home his parents told him that the animals were wolves and that he had been lucky to escape.<sup>17</sup>

The Diary of Richard Mason, who emigrated from Maryland to Illinois in 1819, gives a description of conditions in the country at that time:

October 18, 1819. Myself and friend proceeded on our journey . . . The roads were muddy, the weather drizzly, and the country hilly. Buildings indifferent. The land was fertile and black. Trees uncommonly tall. Passed little village of Cadiz. In this country a store, a smith shop, and two or three cabins make a town.

October 19. Roads extremely rough. Country fertile but hilly, log cabins, ugly women, and tall timber. Passed a little flourishing village called Freeport, settled by foreigners, Yankees, Quakers, and mechanics. Remarkable with two taverns in the village there was nothing fit to drink, not even good water. The cornfields in the woods, among dead trees, and the corn very fine . . . Lots in Freeport, eighteen months old, from thirty to one hundred dollars.<sup>18</sup>

Dr. Mason's account shows that the roads were very poor. Yet early boards of County Commissioners had as their main object the acting on petitions

for wagon roads all over the county. During the year 1813 scores of these roads were built although it was not an easy job over a hilly, rough country.

The pioneers had nothing to sell and bought their absolute necessities from points on the Ohio River, and carried them home by wagon. Settlers would join together and travel great distances for groceries and supplies. The first generation of men and women who settled in this county never enjoyed the benefits of railroads. In fact, they objected to construction of railroads and canals because it would ruin the teamsters' business and the farmers would not have a market for the oats and corn which they had been selling to teamsters. However, as crops increased and the needs of the settlers grew, railroads seemed more useful to these pioneers.<sup>19</sup>

The food problem was an important one to the early settlers. They worked hard and had good appetites. They enjoyed feasts, parties, and public gatherings. The quantity of the food was considered much more important than the quality.

At times they might be near starvation and were saved only by the appearance of deer or by the catching of fish or trapping of game. They would often travel miles for a few pounds of flour or meal.<sup>20</sup>

Settlers depended much on lean venison, wild turkey, and flesh of bear. They waited anxiously for the first growth of potatoes, pumpkins, and corn. The coming of the young corn was cause for a big celebration, and the green ears were roasted for a feast. When the corn had hardened and was gathered in the fall, meal for the Johnny cake (journey cake it was called at that time) was obtained by grating corn on a tin grater. Hominy blocks and hand mills were also used to grind corn.<sup>21</sup>

Thomas West said that pioneers had plenty to eat after the first few years although it was a rough diet. They had plenty of meat, potatoes, turnips, milk, and butter—or, as Mr. West put it, 'hog and hominy, milk and butter.'

Pork was the chief food of Harrison County pioneers. The salted meat was packed in troughs which were set deep in the ground near the cabin door, a clapboard top was fastened down over the trough to keep out wolves and other animals. Mr. West said he had bought salt pork from a neighbor who had not seen the bottom of his meat hogshead for seven years,—“and it was as good meat as ever went into a man's mouth”.<sup>22</sup> Salt was salt in those days and was so expensive (\$5.00 a barrel) that the settlers did not even use it in their corn bread.<sup>23</sup>

Sometimes the wheat was so rank that bread made from it made even the hogs sick. This may have been caused by wheat having too much shade.<sup>24</sup> All the crops were too much shaded by large trees which had been deadened but had not yet lost their leaves. This was the cause for soft corn and watery potatoes which were of grave concern to the early farmers.<sup>24</sup>

Turnips, walnuts, and hickory nuts took the place of fruit until peaches were raised. Mr. John Williams who came to this neighborhood in 1800 says that before they raised apples themselves, they would sometimes go to Martins Ferry, on the Ohio, and pick peaches. They got one bushel of apples for each day's picking. These were kept for special occasions as the scarcity



made them very valuable.<sup>25</sup>

Early pioneers such as the Williams family spent their evenings spinning rope yarn to make bed cords for sale. They used the finer tow for sheets, shirts, and frocks which were also sold. The coarser tow was woven into cloth for their own clothing. Practically every pioneer woman could weave cloth and make the family clothing.<sup>26</sup>

Families tanned their own leather. The tan vat was a big trough sunk into the ground; bark was shaved and pounded, wood ashes were used to remove hair, bear or hog fat was used for dressing the leather. Currying was done with a drawing knife; the blacking was made by mixing lard and soot. Most families made their own shoes or moccasins. In cold weather the moccasins were stuffed with dried grass, deer hair, or dried leaves to keep the feet warm. All the young people and even the men of the family went barefoot in summer time.<sup>27</sup>

The most common complaints were rheumatism, fevers, and chills; however, in spite of all the hardships, the general health of the pioneers was good.<sup>28</sup>



## Chapter III

### NATIONALITIES

The early settlers of Harrison County were from New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.<sup>1</sup>

As early as 1799 Alex Henderson came from Washington County, Pennsylvania and squatted in the southwest quarter of the section in which Cadiz now stands. In 1800 emigrants, mostly from Pennsylvania, began to cross the Ohio River in greater numbers.<sup>2</sup>

The hard-working, thrifty people of Harrison County known as Pennsylvania Dutch, but more strictly as Germans, are descended from early settlers who came to Pennsylvania and Maryland as early as the year 1683.

A large percentage of the Hessian soldiers, who were captured by Washington's army, did not desire to return home at the close of the Revolutionary War but settled in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. From this place many came to Harrison County.<sup>3</sup>

In "Historical Collections of Harrison County," Mr. Hanna says that at least seventy-five per cent of the sturdy farmers and citizens of Harrison County were of Scotch-Irish descent but were too busy making history to take time to write it.

The Scotch-Irish communities of Harrison County have few traditions or remembered history back of the time when the first settlements were made here. Usually they know only that their ancestors came from the East, probably from Pennsylvania. This fact might be backed up by the records of one James Logan, secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania in 1729. He wrote that something must be done about so many immigrants coming from Ulster. These were the descendants of the Scottish colonists who had emigrated to Ulster in the period around 1619 to 1620. The reason for their emigration to America was that Scot's were discriminated against in their religion, which was usually Presbyterian.

In 1779 and 1784-7 along Short Creek, in what is now Jefferson, Belmont and Harrison Counties, the Scotch-Irish were repeatedly driven off by United States troops, their cabins burned, and improvements destroyed, but they always returned and rebuilt, remaining on the land until the territory was finally thrown open for settlement. The Scotch-Irish felt that land that was needed for raising food should not be idle.<sup>4</sup>

Some of the early settlers of Harrison County were from the Virginia Panhandle and were of the horse racing, gambling class, which formed much of the aristocratic and middle class population of Virginia. These people were usually a hard working class. The men were their own mechanics, making everything they needed that couldn't be brought with them to their new homes. The women wove their own linsey woolsey cloth and made their own clothing. Each family tanned its own leather and made its own shoes.<sup>5</sup>

The Quakers who settled in Harrison County came mostly from the southern states. Under the Ordinance of 1787, Ohio became a suitable home for men who were driven to migrate from the south because of the slavery issues. Quakers usually came directly to Ohio. Many who emigrated to Short Creek came before definite meetings were established so that their certificates were left at nearest meetings in Pennsylvania.

The Quakers were liked and respected for this great courage.<sup>6</sup>

The good name of Harrison County might not be what it is today if it had not been for the diversity of nationalities which settled within its boundaries.

## Chapter IV

### OCCUPATIONS OF EARLY SETTLERS

Although its citizens have engaged in many other occupations through the years, Harrison County is an agricultural county. It is generally hilly but the hills are beautifully curved. The soil is limestone and very productive.

The early settlers cleared only the valleys and neglected the hillsides. The later settlers realized that if great oaks and luxuriant plant growths were found there, then the hills were fertile and should produce good crops. The pioneers had difficulties because of poor tools and too much shade, and prices were low. From 1797-1798 up to 1804-05 wheat was worth 6c to 12c a bushel. About 1805 the demand for flour increased, mills were built, and large amounts of flour were shipped down river to New Orleans. At that time the price of wheat was 50c a bushel. The first encouragement the farmer had was in 1825 when the canal was completed at Dover and New Philadelphia. Other important crops were corn, oats, hay, and potatoes.<sup>1</sup>

Harrison County has always ranked high as a wool producing section, having 102,971 sheep in 1847 and 137,091 in 1887. In 1849 it ranked sixth in the counties of Ohio in production of wool.<sup>2</sup> Harrison County wool competed at some of the great international expositions such as the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876; at the Paris, France, Exposition; at the London Expositions; and the Chicago Columbian Exposition in 1893. The wool which was from the John Croskey farm near Cadiz won the sweep-stake prize in all these international fairs.

The early farmers in the county were interested in forming an association for the purpose of promoting a county fair. The Cadiz Sentinel of June 5, 1834, sent out a call for a meeting to organize an agricultural society for Harrison County. Nothing seems to have come of this meeting and it was not until 1846 that the more progressive farmers from the western part of the county took up the matter. The first county fair was held that year in Georgetown. After that it was held in Cadiz. For six years the live stock was shown on the streets or in some nearby field. Exhibits of farm tools, produce, and domestic goods were shown in the court house or in one of the churches. A plowing match was a yearly event.

The society had no permanent meeting place until 1853 when a grove near Cadiz was secured and four or five acres were enclosed and buildings were erected. In 1853 the fair was held October 10th and 11th. It was the most successful fair to date. An estimated crowd of 10,000 attended. The entry of sheep and horses was extremely large. The floral hall was attractive since the ladies took great interest in the affairs of the county in those days. One popular feature was the ladies' horseback riding contest.

Fairs were held in the same place until 1889. The Harrison County Fair was considered one of the best in Ohio and was of great benefit to the farmers.



Of the fair in 1863 an old agricultural report of about that date says:

"The Fifteenth Annual Fair of the Harrison County Agricultural Society was held at Cadiz September 30 and October 2d and 3d, 1863, and it was well attended from this and adjoining counties. Early in the season many were depressed on account of the great war then on and many wanted to postpone the county fair for that season. Political meetings were frequent and war mass meetings took up the time and thoughts of the farmers in general, but upon a vote of stock holders it was finally decided that a county fair should be held. Our people seem to have a desire to meet at least once a year and get better acquainted with one another. The fair was held and the entries of live stock and other articles equalled those of any former year in Harrison County. Mules, cattle, and hogs were of good quality. There were a great many fine grade sheep on exhibition. Some sheep were

sold at this fair as high as \$1,000 for a single animal."<sup>3</sup>

Hand in hand with farming was the mill industry. One of the early millers was Robert Cochran who came to this section shortly after 1803 and bought eighty acres of land for \$200 .He built a cabin of poles daubed with mud.During the winter of 1804-05 he erected a two-story grist mill worked by horse power .Wheels and parts were all made of wood and were handmade. The mill stones were brought down the Ohio to Steubenville and then hauled across country, a trip which took four days. The mill was kept going day and night except Sunday. The farmers came for miles around to get grinding done. Men practiced throwing tomahawks at marks on trees while they waited to have their grinding done. This mill was located about one-half mile north of where the present town of Cadiz stands.<sup>4</sup>

In 1820 there was at least one woolen mill in Harrison County for mention is made of the fact that fifteen men and six boys worked in carding and fulling mills in that year.<sup>5</sup>

Harrison County was well supplied with doctors in the early years of its history. Records show that between the years 1840-45 there were thirty-two doctors practicing within the boundaries of the county. Dr. James F. Barnes, who came to this area in 1825, was one of the early physicians in the county. He first located in New Athens but later moved to Deersville where he continued his practice until his death in 1852.<sup>6</sup>

Bishop Matthew Simpson practiced medicine here for a few years. He began his studies in 1830 under a local physician, John McBean. He received a certificate signed by the same doctor on July 25, 1833.<sup>7</sup>

Harrison County had many attorneys whose names were widely known. Edwin M. Stanton and John A. Bingham both practiced law in Cadiz and later became national figures. Josiah M. Estep, a trial lawyer, was the leading Democrat of the county and was often nominated for Congress



against his friend, Bingham, but was never elected.<sup>8</sup>

Walter B. Beebe, the first attorney in Harrison County, took an active part in the organization of the county. He built the first brick house and office in Cadiz. He became quite wealthy and at the time of his death provided for his horse that had carried him on all his trips the same as he did his children. A letter which he wrote in 1813 gives his reason for selecting Harrison County as an ideal location for an attorney:

"Cadiz, County of Harrison, State of Ohio  
February 14, 1813

Honored Parents. . . . I found a good many counties in my route which I thought would be a good place for an attorney, but was induced to settle in this county seat of Harrison County from the following consideration, to wit: Notwithstanding this county was set off and organized when I was in Chillicothe, yet it is an old settlement and the settlers are generally rich. The inhabitants of this county and counties adjoining have but few Yankee settlers, but settled by Virginians, Pennsylvanians, Germans, Scotch, and Irish, who are more litigious and quarrelsome than the Yankees are and pay their money more freely. There is no lawyer in this county and I have the assurance of being appointed State's Attorney which will be worth eighty a year and will be attended with but little trouble and very little inconvenience to other business, being only barred in criminal persecution from appearing against the State of Ohio.

This county is so situated that there are five other counties within one day's drive of it and it is the practice of this state for lawyers to practice in adjoining counties. It is the healthiest part of the state and the water is good. These, together with other considerations, have induced me, after having been a bird of voyage for three months, to pitch on this place for my permanent home. . . . It is the shire town of the county and will soon be a populous town. I think my prospects are as good as a young man can reasonably expect and I have no fear if I have my health.

I am in a land abounding in very many good things of life. I have seen pot turkeys, weighing twenty pounds, sell for twenty-five cents, hens and chickens six cents. Money is very plentiful in this state, probably more plentiful than usual, owing to its being near the North-western Army. I remain your dutiful son.

Walter B. Beebe<sup>9</sup>

Because the early communities were self-dependent many articles were produced for local use:

Ladies' straw hats, sulphur matches, guns and harness were all manufactured by early citizens. The county had several cooper and cabinet shops. Practically everything needed was built or made in homes or local business establishments.<sup>10</sup>

## Chapter V

### CHURCHES

The pioneers who settled in Harrison County brought the "Faith of Their Fathers" with them. As soon as they had selected a suitable place to settle, they built rude cabins and set up alters for family worship. When enough families had moved into a community, churches were formed and houses for worship erected.<sup>1</sup>

Traveling circuit riders would visit from time to time and preach for the settlers. These meetings were attended by most of the neighborhood. They came mostly in their everyday clothes as very few pioneers owned Sunday clothes. The young women carried their shoes and stockings in their hands and put them on when they came in sight of the church. At the same place on their homeward journey, they removed them and walked home, sometimes as far as three miles, barefoot. Whether or not they owned Sunday clothes or even shoes and stockings, meetings must be attended. The man and his wife usually rode to church together on the same horse.<sup>3</sup>

The best means of tracing centers of settlements is to make a study of the church history.

Two church stations were erected for Harrison County as early as 1803. One was at Beech Springs and the other at Crabapple just across the Belmont County line. Beech Springs was the first Presbyterian Church organized within the present limits of Harrison County but the congregation of Crabapple, made up mostly of Harrison County people, was assembled three or four years before this time. They were for several years united under the same pastoral charge. However, the Crabapple Church is located in Belmont County and cannot be included in a study of Harrison County churches.<sup>4</sup>

In 1802-03 settlers began to come in large numbers to the part of the County which is made up of Green, Cadiz, Short Creek, and Athens Townships. In 1804 John Rea was licensed to preach as a minister by the Presbytery of Ohio and came to this region as a supply minister to serve Beech Spring and Crabapple churches. In 1805 he was ordained and installed as pastor of these two churches. In 1810 he was released from Crabapple but continued to serve Beech Springs until 1848. His farewell speech to the people of his church relates (much of the history of the church):

This church was organized sometime in the fall of 1803 by two reverend fathers, Patterson and Macurdy, who are now no more. This seems to have been the beginning, the morning of the existence, of what has since been called Beech Springs. The year following another young man and myself of the first class of students that graduated from Jefferson College were licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Ohio, June 1804 . . . I was ordained and installed pastor of the united congregation of Crabapple and Beech Springs by the Presbytery of Ohio, August, 1805.

Over all this extensive field claimed by both churches I had to travel. . . . Whenever I heard of one of our connections, I must visit, day and night, summer and winter, all seasons of the year, without a road in most places save the mark of an ax on the bark of a tree or the trail of an Indian.

Many Sabbath mornings, in the dead of winter, I had to travel ten miles to the place of meeting, having no road but a cowpath and the underwood bent with snow over all the way.

Mr. Rae goes on to say that now with the highly improved state of the country, people could have not the slightest idea of the hardships of those early pioneers. (Date or address 1851).<sup>5</sup>

The Hopedale Church is an offsprig of Pioneer Beech Springs, organized in 1872.

The first sermon preached in Cadiz was by the Rev. John Rea of the Beech Springs Church. The year was 1804 and the place of worship was under a walnut tree.<sup>6</sup>

The first mention of Cadiz as a separate congregation of the Presbytery of Ohio appears on the records of June 1, 1816. Mr. Joseph Stevenson was appointed to preach at Cadiz on the second Sabbath in July and a Mr. Elisha McCurdy any Sabbath of his choosing. From this date supplies were sent as frequently as possible until a regular minister was appointed.

In a sermon on August 21, 1884, Rev. W. P. Shrom says that in 1817 under the direction of the Presbytery of Ohio with Rev. John Rea as chairman, the committee of the Presbyterian Church of Cadiz was organized. Mr. Rea acted as supply minister until 1820. The early records of the church since organization were lost. The earliest sessional record is of June 1831.

Cadiz belonged to the Presbytery of Steubenville and in 1820 records there Cadiz is mentioned as vacant not able. The first minister to serve the church was Rev. Donald McIntosh, who was ordained and installed as pastor October 17, 1822.

The ground on which the present church now stands was purchased from Daniel Kilgore for the sum of \$150. The first building was erected here in 1831 or 1832. It was considered a large church at that time. It cost between five and six thousand dollars. The money was raised by subscription and was paid partly in money and partly in labor. Before the church was built meetings were held in the courthouse or in private homes. The present church was dedicated May 25, 1871. The cost of the building was \$40,000.<sup>7</sup>

Another pioneer Presbyterian church connected with the name of Rev. John Rea was the Nottingham Church. Early in the nineteenth century the territory that makes up the Nottingham Congregation was a mission field kept up by the Home Missionary Society of Pittsburgh. For several years there was only a mission station located in this territory. Probably the Rev. John Rea of Beech Spring preached the first sermon on the second Sabbath of June, 1806. The sermon was preached from a stand erected in the forest. Rev. Rea preached here occasionally for the next five years.



In the spring of 1821 Rev. William Wallace came as a minister to this station. After a short time of service he applied for the organization of a church. His request was granted and the Nottingham church was organized November 1, 1822, with twenty-two names on the record. The minister was to be paid quarterly, one-fourth in money and three-fourths in produce. The full amount of the minister's salary was three hundred dollars per year, which was paid equally by Nottingham and Freeport which was also under the charge of Rev. Wallace.

In 1821 the first church was built of logs. It was heated in winter by piling great heaps of logs in the center of the room on a dirt floor and burning them. The smoke was supposed to go out a hole in the roof.

The second church was brick built in 1833. The congregation soon outgrew this church so a new building was erected in 1860. This church was dedicated free of debt in 1861.<sup>8</sup>

The Freeport Church dedicated in 1821 was under the charge of Rev. Wallace until 1839. The church had a large membership during his pastorate.<sup>9</sup>

The Deersville Presbyterian Church should be included in the pioneer churches because it was also organized by Rev. Wallace in 1838. The first building was erected on a hill at the edge of town in 1841. The second church was built in 1879. When the question of a new church building came up, one of the ladies of the church objected to the location because she no longer could climb a hill. She offered to buy a new lot in the center of town if the location could be changed. Her offer was accepted and the church moved down town.

This building is still standing but at present no services are held there. Some historical facts are to be found at the bottom of the stained glass windows. On one window is the statement that the church was organized by Rev. Wm. Wallace, Sept. 7, 1838. On a second, that Rev. Richard Brown was first pastor, and on a third, that Rev. T. R. Crawford was second pastor. All twelve windows give historical facts such as date of organization of Sunday School, names of elders, and name of pastor at time church was built.<sup>10</sup>

Ridge Church is the oldest organization in Archer Township and one of the oldest Presbyterian Churches in Harrison County. The first meeting place was at the home of William Barnhill. The location of the first church building was on the New Rumley and Cadiz Road. The church was organized on Oct. 7, 1818. The meeting place had been changed because a Presbyterian Church was being organized at Cadiz and the congregation felt that if they stayed in the same place, it might interfere with the Cadiz Church's program.

They met for two years in houses and barns and then erected a tent in the village of Hanover. They met here until February, 1823. In March of that same year the congregation met and decided to build a house for use in bad weather and to use the tent on nice days. The church building was finished and occupied late in 1824. About this time they united with the church of Cadiz.

The united churches called Rev. Donald McIntosh as their pastor. His salary was to be two hundred dollars; one half in cash and the other half in produce at these rates: wheat fifty cents per bushel, rye and corn each thirty cents per bushel.<sup>11</sup>

The Methodist Episcopal Church was established in Harrison County as early as 1801. The first Methodist emigrants settled on a branch of Short Creek. Through the efforts of Thomas Dickerson a class was organized and prayer meetings were held. A traveling minister, Asa Shinn, came to this neighborhood and the first Methodist Episcopal Society of the county was established and named Dickerson after Thomas Dickerson who was the religious leader. Preaching services, like the prayer meetings, were from house to house.

The first quarterly meeting was held on the farm of Joseph Holmes in the summer of 1805. Rev. Asa Shinn conducted the meeting. Methodists came from Wellsburg on the Ohio River and from the Holmes Church on Short Creek to renew friendships. The meeting was held in a grove with rails and logs for seats. The meeting was very successful and several united with the church.

The first church was built in 1817. The organization of the church was the work of Bishop Asbury and Bishop McKendree, as the first members came from Pennsylvania and Virginia, where these men worked. To Thomas Dickerson, goes the honor of the organization of Dickerson Church.

The year 1829 was one of great prosperity in the church. At the first quarterly conference that year it was decided to hold a camp meeting at the farm of Thomas Dickerson. The meeting was well attended. In "The Life and Time of Rev. Thomas M. Hudson" he mentions that he received into the church at Cadiz many interesting young men, five of whom became ministers, Bishop Simpson was one of them.

In 1835-36 many members left this church and went to New Athens where a new church had been built. After the death of Thomas Dickerson, his son Joseph succeeded in building a new church in 1854. This seemed to bring new life into the society and the membership increased from sixty-five in 1856 to ninety-three in 1858.

Through the Civil War years the members remained loyal to the church but many of the young men were called to fight for their country, it was said that more young men were sent to serve their country from the Dickerson neighborhood than from any place in the country.<sup>12</sup>

The early history of the church furnishes no more singular character than the Rev. Archibold McElroy, an itinerant preacher in this territory, who had a strong character and was blessed with good common sense. He won the friendship and respect of all who knew him. He lived at a time when the sale of intoxicating liquor was wide open and not even a minister dared speak against it. He dared, however, to wage war against the traffic. He delivered hundreds of temperance lectures said to be the most powerful ever heard in the State of Ohio. He had

no newspapers nor organizations to help him, and most ministers openly opposed him, but so great was his power that people thronged to hear him.

At one meeting the church would not hold the crowd so they held services in a nearby grove. A story is told that a dancing teacher and his pupils went to the church and finding it empty danced a while and then decided to go to the meeting and be converted! The master listened a while to the minister who was closing his sermon with a stirring plea, then fell to the ground begging for mercy. Rev. McElroy immediately improvised an altar and cried:

"All hands to, here is a bull in the net, here is a man who taught the people to serve the devil by rule and I pray to God to break his fiddle, and convert his soul, and burn his heart to sing his praise."

Rev. J. B. McElroy says in his autobiography that this happened at St. Clairsville, but Alfred Brownson insists that it took place in Cadiz.<sup>13</sup>

It is not known exactly when the first Methodist Society was formed at Cadiz, but it was probably about the year 1810. As early as 1806 a few families met occasionally in the homes for prayer meetings. These services were held most frequently in the home of Brother James Simpson, the father of Bishop Simpson. These meetings continued until around 1815 when the Society was organized and trustees chosen for the purpose of building a church. In 1816 the trustees bought a lot at the corner of Spring and Buffalo Streets and built a small house of worship. The Methodists held services in this building for twenty years but little of the history of this period has been kept. It was in this church that Bishop Simpson preached some of his greatest sermons. Here, too, he first suggested the organization of a Sunday School but the trustees and the older and wiser members said they could not tolerate dirty faced children in the church on Sabbath because it got dirty enough anyway. However the young preacher finally got their consent on the condition that he sweep and clean the church after Sabbath School. This is said to be the first Methodist Sabbath School to be organized and was the only one for a good many years.

The present Methodist Church was named Drummond Methodist Episcopal Church of Cadiz in honor of Rev. James Drummond. This building was started in 1875 and finished in May, 1876, at a cost of \$22,000. It was dedicated May 7, 1876, completely debt free. Bishop Simpson preached the dedication sermon.<sup>14</sup>

Another pioneer Methodist Church was Bethel formed in 1811 one mile north of Cadiz by Rev. James B. Finley. It had nine charter members. The church was officially organized in 1818 and a log meeting place was built. It was thirty feet square. The seats were made of split logs with legs in the ends. Preaching was held at noon on Thursday. A new church was built in 1830 and still another in 1839 at a cost of \$1600. The bricks for this building were made near where the church



was built. The pulpit was of the upper story type with three high steps to get into it. The preacher had to stand up to see over the top.

The Rankin Methodist Church was organized about 1814 by Rev. James Roberts and Samuel Dickerson. Services were held in the log cabin home of Thomas Rankin for five years.

In 1819 Thomas Rankin gave an acre of ground in Moorefield Township to the Methodist Society for use as a church and cemetery site. At one time the church had a membership of one hundred but before 1850 the membership had decreased until it was as low as thirteen. A new building was erected in 1850 and new interest was aroused in the church.<sup>15</sup>

On August 25, 1823, John Cramblett deeded to the trustees of the Deersville Methodist Episcopal Church one and one half acres of ground which forms the present church lot. There is no record of any church being built on this lot before a frame church in 1840. Lumber was probably obtained from a saw mill nearby. It was a one story building with a class meeting room and a prayer meeting room in the basement. This building was used until the present brick building was erected in 1883. Rev. Fouts was minister at this time and became the architect and general overseer for the construction of the church.

It was thought that he was the instigator for an unusual way of collecting money for the building fund. The church held a popularity contest. Two young ladies were selected and on a particular Sunday were to be voted on at one dollar a vote. People could vote as long as they had a dollar for a pledge. Each young lady had her followers who felt that they must stay in the race so the competition became very heated. People who had large sums to donate would place their money so it would draw out large amounts from the other side. As a means of raising funds it was very successful, but as a promotor of good fellowship it was a failure.<sup>16</sup>

The first mention of the Wesleyan Methodist Association in Deersville was in records dated 1854. The citizens of the town had met at the school house to select a committee of three to draft a constitution and by laws for the Association. Evidently there was no church building at that time but they must have begun planning for one soon. The date of the first building then was probably in the same year.

There seems to have been rivalry among the Deersville Churches and when the Presbyterians and the Methodists planned new churches, the Wesleyans made changes to keep up with the others.

Also, two of the churches vied with each other in revivals as to loudness and length of their worship. When one church had a member whose prayers could be heard all over town, the other had a member who could shout longer and louder and ended only when completely exhausted. Some of the prayers, had they been answered, would have brought terror and panic.

Some pranksters who knew this stationed themselves under the win-



dows of the Wesleyan Church and when a member prayed, "Oh, Lord, may this building be shaken to its foundation," there came a heavy thud from below and the sound of breaking sticks. This started a wild rush to doors and windows. One woman jumped out the back window, which was several feet from the ground. Luckily she lit on a pile of shingles which made the landing easier.

A letter written in 1885 by a leading member of the church says that there were fifty-two members, eighteen were regular attendants, fifteen were irregular, and seventeen were occasional. He said the irregular attendants opposed the doctrines of the church and that even other denominations disapproved their reforms.<sup>17</sup>

St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized back in 1851, twelve years before the colored race became free. The names of the earliest ministers are not on record. The congregation first held meetings in a log cabin. A building was bought about 1860 and served as a place of worship until the present church was built. Simpson Chapel, a colored Methodist Church, branched off from this church in 1871.<sup>18</sup>

The first meeting place of the United Presbyterian Church of Cadiz was a log cabin bought from Zachariah Biggs at a cost of twenty dollars. A brick building replaced the cabin in 1828. It was not completed until 1833 when pews were sold to finish the payments. The entire value of sixty-six pews was \$1812. The lowest was ten dollars and the highest forty dollars.

Dr. Moloy, in an historical sermon delivered in 1876, says that churches were likely to be out of town or on back streets while the main streets were used for store rooms and hotels. He thinks the founding fathers certainly did not advocate the penance of wading unnecessarily through the rich mud of Harrison County on scriptural or sanitary grounds.

People spent most of Sabbath at church where it was hinted that there were worldly men who talked of politics, women who discussed styles, and gay young people who planned week nights meetings not of a religious nature.

William Taggart was the first pastor. He served from 1814 to 1848. It was said that Mr. Taggart took plenty of time for his sermons. They were never less than an hour and were usually twice that long.

On Saturday before Communion Sabbaths tokens of admission to the table were passed out to the congregation. They were brought to the table on Sabbath where they were received by an elder.

Mr. Taggart's salary was \$180 for half his time, yet the records for 1830 showed that the church owed the pastor \$663.00. On June 2, 1836, the entry in the records was as follows: "After a careful investigation it is found that there is a balance yet due Mr. Taggart of \$1,122." This amount was reduced to \$350.50 by May 1837. The reason given for failure to pay Mr. Taggart was that he had stock in the St. Clairsville

bank and that he had married a rich wife.

The women of the church evidently did not have anything to do with the management of the church as a notice from the pulpit asked that the male members would remain to attend to congregational business. Dr. Moloy wonders if this could have been the cause of so much mismanagement as they seemed always to be in debt to the pastor.

In December, 1850, Mr. Wilson, who was pastor at that time, tendered his resignation. The congregation passed the following resolution:

Whereas — it is the duty of every congregation to support the pastors and Whereas, the said congregation has withheld from the said Alexander Wilson the support which a faithful pastor merits; therefore: Resolved; that no objection be made by the congregation to the prayer of said petition to Presbytery."

The congregation then tried to settle their debt to him on a basis of \$100 a year but he held out for \$50 more and was finally paid after he had appealed to Presbytery. This left the congregation for once free of debt.

The United Presbyterian Church and the Associate Reformed (Seceders) united in 1858. One of the agreements of the union was that pews were always to be free.

Rev. McCready was called as pastor of the church in June, 1859. This early period of his pastorate proved to be a time of prosperity. It was disrupted, however, over the slavery question which had become a political issue. Rev. McCready left his post as pastor to serve in the army. He entered the Union army August 14, 1862, as Captain of Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Ohio Volunteers Infantry. His letters, written back to the congregation showing his strong feeling against slavery and declaring the right of all men to uphold his standard for "God's Truth" caused dissension in the congregation. Some even refused to hear his letters read.

C. L. Vallandigham was nominated for governor of Ohio in 1863. He was at the time banished from the country for disloyalty and was living in Canada. The Session of the Church passed resolutions to the effect that no United Presbyterian could vote for him without ignoring his principles on slavery and encouraging disloyalty.

The disagreement in the church over these matters reached its climax when thirteen families withdrew from the church. Some of these never formed any church connections but most of them were taken into the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. McCready was wounded on May 6, 1864, and died the following September. The whole congregation, even those who opposed his stand on the question of loyalty, mourned his death. But the colored men who found in him a faithful friend were the most sincere mourners.

In 1867 lots were purchased on Main Street and a new church was built. Also, comfortable stalls were built for horses. The church was dedicated on Nov. 24, 1870. There had been a bitter struggle over the question of selling

pews and stalls, but when they were unable to raise the money to pay the balance of the debt, the pews and stalls were both sold. The highest value pews were sold at \$100, the lowest at \$10. The church was dedicated on Thanksgiving Day, 1870.<sup>19</sup>

The Seceder Associates have had several churches in Harrison County but all have closed for various reasons.

At Scio the Associates organized a church in 1839 and continued until 1858, when they joined with the United Presbyterian Church.

At New Jefferson (German) the Seceders organized in 1838 and continued for about seventy-five years.

At Tippecanoe the Associate Reformed organized and continued from 1852 1858, when they joined with the United Presbyterian Church.

Cassville had an Associate Reformed Church from 1837 to 1856 and from then on it was United Presbyterian.<sup>20</sup>

There were several other churches of this faith in the county but the history of the Seceder Church in Nottingham Township is probably the most interesting. The Seceders were one of the first church organizations in this neighborhood. The first meeting recorded was on September 19, 1825. The original Session Book of the organization is marked on the first leaf, "The Session Book of the Sharon Congregation, Nottingham Township, Harrison County, Ohio." The organization held its first Sessions at the home of members until 1840, when the "Sharon Meetinghouse" was built in Nottingham Township.

The services of this church were conducted in a manner different from other churches. After the sermon the secretary read the minutes of the last Session and they were approved or corrected as in any business meeting. Then they proceeded to the discussion of the problems brought before them which were likely to be the breaking of some rule of the church such as the following:

Catherine McGowan went to the M. E. camp meeting.

Nathan Johnson did not observe "Fast" day.

Henry Moore drank a considerable quantity of liquor.

Alexander Gunning and Mary, his wife, attended the immersion of one or more persons by "One" Cook, professing himself to be a Baptist minister.

Eleanor Thompson and Mary Moore got married without consulting the Session. Their excuses were accepted by the Session.

Alexander Moore went to hear Rev. Park preach.

John Auld went to hear a Presbyterian.

Margaret Heffling went to hear a Methodist.

All were sorry for their misdeeds.

From the list of early members it is shown that people as far away as Cadiz and Londonderry belonged to this church. The congregation of Londonderry and Sharon united in calling a pastor and Rev. Andrew Lsaacs accepted the call, and was installed as the first pastor on September 17, 1828. The last recorded session of this church was October 15, 1885.<sup>21</sup>

Quakers or Friends emigrated to Ohio from states east and south of the



Ohio River. Most of these belonged to the Short Creek Quarterly near Mt. Pleasant. Preparatives were established in Harrison County from 1800 to 1817.

The Nottingham (later Freeport) Friends first held service at the David Seers Farm. It was a log church with a log school house near by, The schools always followed the Friend's settlements.

In 1817 two and one-half acres were bought for \$50 and what was known as Nottingham Preparative meeting was built. This was a brick building fifty-five by ninety-five feet. It was often filled to overflowing on Sunday. There were no set pastors but traveling ministers came occasionally. A school house was built here and school was taught by both men and women until the opening of public schools.

In 1820 the name Nottingham was changed to Freeport Preparative. In 1875 a lot on Main Street in Freeport was donated to the Society and the large brick building was moved into town. The dates of buildings were placed in the new building to help preserve the history of the Society.<sup>22</sup>

The Hopedale Christian Church may be traced back to 1812. The early meetings were held monthly but as the congregations grew, churches were built and weekly meetings were held. The Baptists first built a meeting house under the leadership of Elijah Stone. In 1823 they moved their meeting place to Cadiz where it remained for 14 years. It was then moved to Hepzibah (Greenwood Cemetery between Cadiz and Hopedale) where weekly meetings were started. In August 1830, a meeting was held to form a permanent church group and is considered as the anniversary of the present Christian Church. The congregation gave the name of the township to the church which was called Church of Green. In 1860 the members incorporated as the First Congregation of Disciples and later was known as Church of Christ and Hopedale Christian Church.<sup>23</sup>

During the years from 1802 to 1805 several German families settled near Germano. In 1805 Pastor Johannes Stauch visited them and organized a union Lutheran and Reformed congregation. In 1806 Pastor Stauch moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio and made this group one of his regular charges. A log church, the Zion Lutheran, was built on land donated by one Christopher Schaber and the church was locally known as Schabers.

The church ground was not deeded over to the trustees until September, 1838, when the heirs of Christopher Schaber executed a deed. The tract contained about two acres, and was the burial place of many German pioneers.

The Reformed members of the congregation withdrew about the year 1838. Several years later they bought ground and established the St. Peter's Reformed Church. It was dedicated February 2, 1850.

In 1855 the St. James Lutheran Church of Jewett was organized by members of the Zion Lutheran Church of Germano and the St. Bartholomew Lutheran in New Rumley. These members lived in Jewett and wished a more convenient place to worship. Rev. Henry Acker was the first pastor and under his guidance the first building was erected and dedicated.<sup>24</sup>



Many other churches in the county trace their history back to early days but it would be impossible to mention all of them. In 1893 the county had more than ninety places of worship with 7,133 members enrolled. There were enough church buildings to hold every man, woman, and child in the county.<sup>25</sup>

## Chapter VI

### EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The first settlers in this part of Ohio came long before there was any thought of free school systems here. They received their education through home training or private schools. This was quite satisfactory to the wealthy people but as the poorer classes were unable to attend such schools, there was a high rate of illiteracy.

Between 1835 and 1840, when free schools became available to all, the people of Harrison County immediately took advantage of this opportunity. Schools were built on government land and the expense was taxed on the property owners. However, the family that owned no property had as good a chance to educate their children as did the property owners.<sup>1</sup>

One of the early pioneers, Thomas West, born about 1800, said that he walked about three miles to school, finding his way through the forests by means of blazed trails. He did not stay for afternoon sessions as he had to get home before dark because of wolves.

The United States Spelling Book was the principal book used. The schools West attended were all log buildings, lighted by a square hole cut between the logs and covered by greased papers. Teachers warned the boys not to punch holes in the paper with their quill pens and punished them severely if they were caught in such an act.<sup>2</sup>

In the enumeration of Cadiz in 1807 there were twenty families. Listed among these was the name of William Tingley, School Teacher. It was said that he was "no rude borderman" either. He taught the first school in the village in his own home on Main Street. He also served as county clerk from 1815 to 1838 and left records written with beautiful penmanship.

Between 1815 and 1818 another school was opened in Cadiz on the corner of South and Ohio Streets, taught by Miss Allen.

The Cadiz Academy was opened in 1818. The first teacher was James Miller who received a salary of \$450 a year. He taught English, grammar, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, mathematics, natural philosophy, geography, and chemistry. This school, and scores of others, lasted only a few years.

The Simpson School was opened in 1826 by Matthew Simpson who taught elementary and higher subjects at his home on Market Street. After a few years this school had as a teacher Matthew Simpson, a nephew of the school's founder, who later became Bishop Simpson. In 1829 the school was moved to the old academy building on Gimlett Hill and remained there until the building was sold in 1832. Then Uncle Matthew Simpson took it to his own house and continued to teach for many years. The house was a large one story building divided into three parts, dining quarters, an organ reed factory, and the school room.

In the thirties a school was established in the old Covenanter Church building. Reverend Sloan was one of the teachers. As with all select schools, this one was able to be open only three or four months a year.

An old log school was located about the same time on the corner of War-

ren and Buffalo Streets. It was burned down in 1940 by a bunch of gamblers who gathered there at night to drink and gamble. It was never rebuilt.

A school was held for several years in the basement of the old Methodist Church. It was started in 1836. In that same year a young lady from the East named Sarah Foster established the Ladies Seminary. This was opened in the old Beebe home on Gimlett Hill. The school lasted only two years, however, because she was unable to secure aid from the town.

Next, Cadiz had a small select school taught by a Mr. Brown. The first attempt at having graded school in Cadiz was in 1854. In 1868 an eight room school house was erected on the same location as the present school buildings. It was built at a cost of \$25,000. The first term of school was taught there in the fall of 1868.<sup>3</sup>

In November of 1868 the enrollment of the rooms of the Cadiz Public School was as follows:

Miss Cady's room _ _ _ _ _	78
Miss Arnold's _ _ _ _ _	73
Miss Scott's _ _ _ _ _	60
Mr. Hearn's _ _ _ _ _	47
Supt. Myers' _ _ _ _ _	41

There were 257 pupils of school age not in school.<sup>4</sup>

In June, 1874, the School Board elected W. J. Myers as superintendent for the next year with a salary of \$1200. J. L. Robb, assistant, was to receive \$690. Teachers for rooms 1, 2, 3, and 4 were paid a salary of \$400.

Ten years before the end of the Civil War Cadiz had a school for colored children. It was started in the old brick school building in 1854. A Miss Jackson was the first teacher. The school changed locations and teachers several times in the next few years.

In 1873 a new building was erected. In 1891 the enrollment had grown so large that part of the classes had to be held in the A.M.E. Church basement. Professor Lucas started to teach in this school in 1872 and continued there as teacher and principal for 52 years.

The history of schools in other towns of the county parallels that of Cadiz. The first buildings were usually very small and constructed of logs. Next would come the two story frame buildings which lasted until they became too small to accommodate the increasing number of pupils, then brick buildings were likely to follow. Each township opened up rural schools as the need arose for them.<sup>5</sup>

Teachers in those days made sure that pupils learned and remembered important facts in geography and history. One of the favorite exercises for the older pupils was singing the names of the states and their capitals: Maine, Augusta, on the Kennebec River; New Hampshire, Concord; and so on until all were named. They also must be able to name the ten highest mountain peaks and their location, the ten largest cities and their location and population, and the ten largest rivers and their location.

The physiology class was expected to learn the names of every bone in the body and their location. My mother tells how her aunt would try to



drill her and her sisters on the bones of the body. She would tap a bone and say, "Now, girls, tell me quick; did I hurt my tibia or fibia?"

The spelling class numbered by giving the names of the presidents in order. Then they must be able to spell such words as tintinnabulation, eleemosinary, idiosyncrasy, indissolubleness.

Copy books had for copying such wise sayings as "A soft answer turneth away wrath"; Sin has many tools but a lie is the handle that fits them all."

Forms of punishment were a bit peculiar in those days. Discipline was of necessity strict because it was a question of whether the teacher had the upper hand or whether the pupils removed him by force. My grandfather told how the big boys would bar the teacher out until he was forced to give up his job. The boys thought it was great fun. No wonder that the punishments were severe when the teacher did manage to stick with his job.<sup>6</sup>

The older girls were punished by making them ride a broomstick around the stove, stand on one foot, and crawl under the teacher's desk on one foot. Other methods of punishment were: standing with fingers touching a high mark which the teacher had made on the blackboard, standing in the corner, standing with arms extended at right angles to the body or pointing to a corner in the room, and lying on a bench face downward.

The dunce cap was brought out when a pupil was guilty of a serious misdemeanor. The cap was a newspaper cone about two feet long, made to fit down over the head of the miscreant. He must then sit in the corner on the dunce stool while his schoolmates enjoyed his discomfiture. Floggings were common and every schoolmaster kept his birch rod in evidence.<sup>7</sup>

Around the 1850's the Christmas treat was an important matter in the school. It was so important that unless a liberal one was given, the door was barricaded against the teacher. Kinsey Mitchner, who taught in the Freeport schools, received a badly burned arm from a hot poker when he attempted to break the barricade.<sup>8</sup>

The pioneer college of Harrison County was located at New Jefferson, near Germano, a private institution operated there for quite a while. The building was later made into a dwelling. There was a school at Hopedale for commercial teaching, one of the essential ones of the county. The Beal School of Pharmacy at Scio was another important one. Each of these schools was a pioneer in its class. It is questionable whether they might be classed as colleges but are worthy of mention in the history of education in the county.

Franklin College at New Athens, Hopedale Normal College, and Scio College all graduated young men and women of world-wide renown. Nothing has done more for the county than these six institutions of learning for they afforded an opportunity for young people to develop their talents.<sup>9</sup>

In 1815 the Reverend John Walker settled in southeastern Harrison County. He saw the need for a college and urged its importance to church and society. In 1817, he, William Lee, and John McConnell laid out a town on their adjoining farms. They reserved three lots for erecting a school. This town was to be a seat of learning called New Athens.



In 1818 Dr. Walker with several other men organized a school and called it Alma Academy. Seven years later Dr. Walker went to the state capitol and secured a college charter from Alma Academy. The charter was dated January 22, 1825. The name Alma College was given to the institution but by act of the General Assembly January 31, 1826, the name was changed to Franklin College.<sup>10</sup>

The first Academy building was erected in 1819 just east of the newly laid out town. It was a one story, one room log building and, because the Academy was becoming more of an educational center this building was soon found to be too small. In 1824 the trustees of the College bought a lot in the town and built a new one story building. Since the charter was granted about the same time, this is usually considered the first Franklin College building. It was not long until this building also was found to be too small and poorly equipped for a successful college so in 1829 yet another building was erected. This was a large two story brick and stone building. Shortly after, a three story brick dormitory was erected close by.<sup>11</sup> Professor Armstrong of Pittsburgh was professor of mathematics in the summer term beginning May 2, 1825. He was a contributor to the mathematical journals of Europe and had received honorary Fellowships from several learned societies of that continent. He was described as being kindly, modest, deeply religious, and as great a student of the Bible as he was of mathematical science. He attracted mature scholars from everywhere because of his peculiar methods of teaching. He assigned problems to each student and required them to be solved in his presence—with no help except slate and pencil and whatever prompting he might wish to give. Such famous mathematicians as Joseph Ray, James Mason, and George Jenkins were trained by this method.<sup>12</sup>

Reverend William McMillen was the first president after the charter was granted and served in this capacity until his death in 1842. The next two presidents, Reverend Richard Campbell of Virginia and Reverend Johnston Welch of New Concord, Ohio, each served short terms.

In 1837 Rev. Joseph Smith of Saint Clairsville was elected president and ushered in what looked to be a period of prosperity for the college. The slavery question, however, caused dissention. Rev. Smith and many students were pro-slavery. The president tried to remain silent on the question but was unable to do so since Rev. John Walker and his congregation were violently anti-slavery. The slavery question also broke up the Crab Apple Presbyterian Church and the anti-slavery portion with their minister, Rev. John Coon, left their church and erected a new building in New Athens. This caused trouble because President Smith objected on the grounds that a college church was organized in the village at which he was to be minister. Because of this dissention, President Smith resigned in 1838.

The next president, Rev. William Barnett of Pittsburgh, attempted to remain quiet on the question but that proved to be unsatisfactory to both sides so he resigned the next year.

The Board, being mostly anti-slavery, decided to elect president and faculty members who took that side of the question. So in 1840 they elected

Rev. Edwin Nevin, of Poland, Ohio, as president, George K. Jenkins of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, as professor of mathematics to succeed Professor Armstrong who had resigned in the spring, and Reverend Andrew Black of New Concord, Ohio, as professor of languages. All these men approved slavery.

The pro-slavery group used new tactics in their war against the other side. The college was in debt with most of the creditors belonging to the pro-slavery group so they brought suit against the trustees and took over the buildings. They established a new college known as Providence College. Franklin was now left with no home but within a year funds were raised and new buildings were erected on the Presbyterian Church lot. The College flourished and rapidly regained its earlier reputation for good educational work. Providence College practically died at birth and the buildings passed to private ownership.

President Nevin and Rev. Walker had a bell cast in exact replica of the bell in Independence Hall even to the inscription, "Proclaim Liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof."

In 1861 the college was left with practically no students as the young men had been well trained in loyalty and enlisted in the army. This at least was a new situation. Franklin had been without money, without home, without a faculty, but never before without students. However, the girls saved the day as co-education had been adopted a few years before and, as they were barred from the Army, the girls managed to keep things going through the war years. At the end of the war the college was revived, although the task was no easy one.<sup>13</sup>

The Alumni Record of 1908 shows that Franklin College had graduated in professions as follows: 156 ministers, 10 missionaries in foreign lands, 91 lawyers, 13 judges of lower courts, 4 of higher courts, 2 in federal courts, 71 physicians, 12 professors, 6 college presidents, 6 civil engineers, 6 congressmen, 2 United States Senators, 1 attorney general, 1 comptroller of currency, 2 foreign ministers, 1 envoy, hundreds of minor professions and callings. The record shows some quite distinguished men among the graduates: John A. Bingham (1837), William Alexander Calderhead (1864), Governor Thomas Sewell (1826), George Carothers Vincent (1836).<sup>14</sup>

The Hopedale Normal College was established in 1852 and was located on a two hundred acre farm, with ten acres reserved as the site of a "model country district school." A boarding hall known as Pumphrey Hall was erected in 1855. The plan of this school was not too popular and the Ohio Teachers Association advocated the establishment of a State Normal School, and Cyrus McNeeley offered the school for \$10,000, which was accepted. It was incorporated and endowed under the name "The McNeeley Normal School of Ohio."<sup>15</sup>

Later the school granted degrees as Hopedale Normal School. It was the first college in Eastern Ohio to open its doors to both sexes. Franklin made professional men but Hopedale furnished teachers for the common schools and fit men for the duties of non-professional life. The founder of the school, Cyrus McNeeley, wished not so much to educate at the top as to edu-

cate well at the bottom. Dr. S. B. McGavran, in his "History of Harrison County" in 1893, stated." Its first start was a school of three departments under the management of Doctor York, a practicing physician of the village and a graduate of Franklin. Then followed at the helm Edwin Regal, John Ogden, William Brinkerhoff, and Doctor Jamison."

In all the leading cities of the country are men who owe their success to training at Hopedale. Professor Brinkerhoff was a pioneer stenographer of this region and his students were enabled by his instruction to make this a stepping stone to higher achievements.

Over 7,000 students have been enrolled upon the college books and the work which the originator has accomplished can never be fully known until the leaves of the judgement book unfolds.<sup>16</sup>

The school continued its excellent work until the larger educational systems absorbed the smaller ones, and Hopedale Normal College was consolidated with Bethany.<sup>17</sup>

A College Catalog published in 1900 gives these facts about the college:

The aim of the college was to take boys and girls from farm, district, and Village school, and, by cultivating the moral and religious, as well as the mental and physical, to prepare them for these offices of honor and profit.

The college did not promise to find positions but would lend all assistance possible to students, both ladies and gentlemen, desirous of obtaining positions as clerks, amanuenses, and phonographic reporters in business houses.

The commercial department believed in "Learning by Doing." The student was given \$5,000 in college currency, rented a store room, opened a set of books, and embarked in the jobbing business. From this he went on to wholesale grocery, wood and coal, wholesale flour, retail hay and grain, produce and provisions, commissions, dry goods, general merchandise, and ended with the business of various corporations. Thus the student gained bread and butter knowledge of bookkeeping and business. The course required eight months to complete.

The Pen Art Department promised that, no matter how illegibly a student wrote, a few months' training based on correct principles would work a wonderful transformation.

Under Expenses the student was told he would receive a hearty welcome from the citizens of the town and could secure room and board in private homes conveniently located at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week. Good wholesome table board was furnished at Pumphrey Hall at \$2.00 a week or 12½ cents per meal for a shorter time than one week. Furnished rooms cost 50 cents per week. Young ladies were expected to have the care of their own rooms.

Rates of tuition were:	Fall Term, 10 weeks	\$10.00
	Winter Term, 16 weeks	\$15.00
	Spring Term, 10 weeks	\$10.00

It was suggested that students try to be present at the beginning of the term although instruction in music, pen art, and drawing were largely per-



sonal, therefore students taking these courses could enter any time.<sup>18</sup>

An old program of the literary societies of June 20, 1879, is interesting. It is a folded program of pink cardboard, highly decorated. The front of the program announces:

Union Entertainment  
of the  
Didaskalon and Periclesian  
Literary Societies  
Hopedale Normal School  
Friday Eve'g, June 20, '79  
Publishing Committee  
C. S. Crosser J. M. Leavitt  
Admission 25 cents  
Programme

Music	-----	Orchestra
	Prayer	
Salutatory	-----	D. E. Long
Music	-----	Orchestra
Essay	-----	Let Not The Wreath Fall Unfinished
	Annie L. Wheeler	
*Oration	-----	The Federal Union—It Must Not Perish
Music	-----	Vocal Class
Declamation	-----	Satan and the Grog Seller
	Geo. W. Crim	
Declamation	-----	Tribute to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln
	W. H. Brinkerhoff	
Music	-----	Orchestra
	Benediction	
*Given by L. C. Woolery		
	Programme	
Debate Question:	-----	Is Universal Suffrage Expedient?
	Affirm: William Buchanan	
	Deny: W. R. Thompson	
Music	-----	Vocal Class
Oration	-----	What the Worth?
	J. P. Cummings	
Music	-----	Orchestra
Recitation	-----	What is That to Me?
	Bertha B. Boyd	
Declamation	-----	Our Inheritance
	M. F. Adams	
Music	-----	Orchestra
Valedictory	-----	W. A. Jones

Scio, a Methodist College, was started in Harlem Springs, Carroll County, as Alma College in 1857, then moved to New Market and was known as the New Market College.<sup>19</sup>



The name Scio was adopted shortly after the college was formed. The clergyman who founded the institution selected the college name from the Latin word Scio, meaning "I think", as everyone thought it would be a great center of education. The name was first given to the college then later to the post office.

Scio College was chartered in 1866, just at the close of the Civil War. It was made up of seven departments, each complete in itself: collegiate, pharmacy, music, business, elocution, art, shorthand and typing. The literary course consisted of three years preparatory and a four year collegiate course, making seven years in all.

Two large buildings were used by the college. Fifteen teachers were numbered in the institution's faculty at one time. In 1899, five hundred fifty-eight students attended from different states and countries. The record of 1893 showed that no less than six hundred students had graduated from the college.

In 1911 Scio College was merged with Mount Union College at Alliance.

Harrison County has always been justly proud of its educated men and women.

## Chapter VII

### EARLY NEWSPAPERS OF HARRISON COUNTY

For the most part Harrison County was settled by an intelligent class of people and they had not been here long until there was a demand for a local newspaper. The first paper known to be published in the county was the Cadiz Informant which appeared about the year 1815. It was edited by Smith and Harris and was combined the same year with the Ohio Luminary which was first published on September 15, 1815. In 1820 the name was changed to "Harrison County Telegraph." During a part of 1851 it was called simply "The Republican." The first issue with the name as it is now was dated July 1, 1842, more than a dozen years before the forming of the Republican party.<sup>1</sup>

In 1845 William Rea Allison was editor of "The Cadiz Republican, a family newspaper devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Education, Religion, Literature, The Arts, Science, Amusements, Current News of the Day with the Most Extensive Reports of the Money and Produce Markets."

It is interesting to note that in the 1846 issues of this paper there was displayed in very large type the subscription price of the four-page weekly. It was two dollars a year which was the subscription price of THE CADIZ REPUBLICAN. The paper had many different editors from 1846 to 1869 when Wesley B. Hearn bought the paper and edited it for more than forty years. He was a strong community leader and an ardent prohibitionist. It is said that his powerful editorials were the main reason for a dry county.

There have been several other Cadiz papers but many of them had a very brief history. THE CADIZ SENTINEL was one of the first, published in 1832. In 1860 the name was changed to THE CADIZ DEMOCRAT SENTINEL but again became simply THE CADIZ SENTINEL in 1871 when W. H. Arnold bought the paper. He too, edited this paper for more than forty years, and he and Mr. Hearn were often at sword's points politically.

Other Cadiz papers of brief existence were: THE ORGAN published in 1837 was a Whig paper which gave a strong support to William Henry Harrison.

THE LOCO FOCO PLOUGH BOY, printed in 1840, was anti-Whig.

THE FLAMBEAU, established in 1887, was a prohibition paper.

THE HARRISON NEWS was published in 1896.

THE HARRISON COUNTY DEMOCRAT, established in 1892, was later consolidated with THE CADIZ SENTINEL. Both papers eventually merged with THE CADIZ REPUBLICAN.

Piedmont and Moorefield had at least four newspapers in the past: THE PIEDMONT SUN, THE RECRUIT, THE MOOREFIELD NEWS, and THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Newspapers were evidently not published with any regularity because the PIEDMONT SUN of 1894 says: "Dear Reader; It is now two months since the last issue of The Piedmont Sun." . . . The editor goes on to tell why the paper was late and it was signed by the publisher "with regrets."

THE NEW ATHENS HAIR PIN, published in the 1870's, was short-lived, and was put out by unknown persons because of its content.

Harrisville at various times has had four different newspapers: THE INDEPENDENT, THE HARRISVILLE OBSERVOR, THE HARRISVILLE MONTHLY REVIEW, and THE HARRISVILLE WEEKLY STAR.

Even New Rumley boasted of a newspaper in its early days: THE NEW RUMLEY MORALIST, A Monthly Journal, Devoted to Morality, Literature, and General Intelligence.

Jewett was also a newspaper town. THE FAIRVIEW ENTERPRISE dated back to the time Jewett was known as Fairview. Other newspapers were: THE AGE, THE GIRL, THE JEWETT SUN, and THE INDEPENDENT.

An item of interest in THE AGE is as follows:

The harness fiends got in their dirty work as usual at the festival last Saturday evening, stealing lap robes, hitching straps, whips, lines, cushions, ETC. At the next meeting of the kind, a guard will be detailed and armed, and the depradators will, if caught, be roughly handled for these guards will stand no trifling. Sneaking thieves, if you should see this, stay away or supply yourselves these articles in an honest way."

That Bowerston enjoyed home news in days gone by is proved by the fact that the town had four local papers: THE BOWERSTON BANNER, THE BOWERSTON LEADER, THE BOWERSTON WEEKLY PATRIOT, and THE BOWERSTON DAILY BANNER.

In THE LEADER for July 1, 1876, the editor writes that times are hard and that people all over the land are financially handicapped. In mentioning a box that was being placed in the cornerstone of the new school building he says:

"To those who unveil the contents of this box, we would say, build a better school house, and do not neglect to educate your children; and, above all, Christianize them. Look to God for grace to support you."

Scio boasted both daily and weekly papers in the nineties. In the June 23, 1891 issue of THE SCIO WEEKLY HERALD were front page articles dealing with the twenty-sixth commencement of Scio College. THE DAILY OIL EXCHANGE was published during the boom days. It was unusual for the amount of advertising it carried, a great deal of it on the front page.

THE FREEPORT PRESS was established in 1880 by J. J. Ashenhurst of Martins Ferry. He chose Freeport because of its geographical location. Since 1882, the paper has been published by the Williams Family.<sup>2</sup>

The first issue of THE SILVER ARROW, Deersville's home town paper, was in April, 1873. The editors declared there would be no "Blood and Thunder" stories and no continued stories. But their page "Twisted Feathers" would contain Puzzles, Charades, Enigmas, and Riddles, for the solution of which they would give excellent prizes. They also gave free a beautiful engraving of Evangeline to every subscriber at fifty cents a year.

This paper probably lasted until 1875. A record of that year states that J. B. Westhafer and S. P. Loyd bought a small printing press from a party in



Deersville and moved it to Newport, Ohio, where they started a weekly paper called THE GROWING WORLD. However, this was soon changed to a monthly paper bearing the title of THE NEWPORT SILVER ARROW. So not only the press, but also the name SILVER ARROW had gone on to another town.<sup>3</sup>

There were other Harrison County papers but they had such a brief existence that few facts are known concerning them.

## Chapter VIII

### BRIEF SKETCHES OF HARRISON COUNTY NOTABLES

Harrison County has among its noted citizens, soldiers, writers, explorers, scientists, statesmen, and ministers. Cadiz, the county seat, now bears the title of "The Proudest Small Town in America." A bronze plaque on the square commemorates this honor, which was bestowed upon the town in 1938<sup>1</sup>.

Among the prominent men of the county was John A. Bingham, statesman. He was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1815, the son of a carpenter. He attended Franklin College, but did not graduate because of ill health<sup>2</sup>. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in Ohio courts in 1841. During the Harrison Log Cabin campaign, he took an active part and twice held discussions with Edwin M. Stanton, who had challenged him<sup>3</sup>.

He was elected to Congress as Republican Representative for the Twenty-first Ohio District in 1854. During his years of service, he was the judge for the trial of Lincoln's assassins, and was active in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and drafted the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment. He was considered an able and forceful speaker<sup>4</sup>. In 1873 he was appointed by President Grant as minister to Japan where he lived for twelve years.

Mr. Bingham was visited by Henry Howe who was collecting data for a book. Mr. Bingham's statements to him showed his appreciation for the natural beauty of his Harrison County home:

"Mr. Howe, if you can sketch for your book the hills which girdle this valley, and the fields of green and the primeval forests, all seen under your eye from my door, you will have a picture of quiet beauty scarcely surpassed anywhere, certainly not in any part of this great country of ours, as far as I have seen, and I have seen much the greater part, nor in that foreign land, Japan, the "Land of Morning" famed for its landscapes.<sup>5</sup>

A monument was unveiled in honor of John A. Bingham at Cadiz on October 5, 1901. Inscribed on the statue are these words:

"No more slave states, no more slave territory. The maintenance of freedom where freedom is, and the protection of American industry."

This resolution showed the firm stand Bingham took on the slavery question<sup>6</sup>.

Bishop Matthew Simpson was born in Cadiz June 21, 1811. He had a natural inclination toward learning and in later life became one of the most powerful religious leaders of his time. He was converted in his youth at a camp meeting at Dickerson Church. He was instrumental in organizing the first Sunday School in Cadiz<sup>7</sup>.

In early life Matthew Simpson studied medicine under a local doctor,

John McBean. He began his studies in 1830 and was given a certificate by Dr. McBean dated at Cadiz July 25, 1833.

"Mr. Matthew Simpson, Jr., has studied the science of Medicine under my direction for the period prescribed by the state medical law; and I consider him an eminently qualified member of the medical profession, and altogether deserving of the public patronage.

(Signed) John McBean

Mr. Simpson immediately opened an office in Cadiz.

About the time he had finished his study of medicine, he was (at the insistence of a Methodist minister, Charles Elliott) licensed as a minister and given a charge at St. Clairsville. He practiced medicine through the week and preached every other Sunday.

In March of 1834 he gave up the practice of medicine entirely and dedicated his life to the church. With his Bible he rode horseback on the regular six week circuit of the Methodist Societies<sup>9</sup>. He was pastor of the Cadiz Methodist Episcopal Church from 1832 to 1834. When the present church was built, Bishop Simpson preached the dedicatory sermon.<sup>10</sup>

Lynn Harold Hough, educator and minister, was born at Cadiz September 10, 1877. He received a degree of Bachelor of Arts from Scio College in 1898. He is the most prolific writer of any person born in Harrison County. He has served as instructor of Bible in the Garrett Institute and has been connected with several theological seminaries.<sup>11</sup>

General George A. Custer, born at New Rumley on Dec. 5, 1839, was Harrison County's most prominent man of military fame. Trained at West Point, he gave brilliant service throughout the Civil War. When the war was ended, he was the man who received the white flag from General Robert E. Lee. He was killed on June 25, 1876, at the battle of Little Big Horn River when he and his cavalymen were overwhelmed by a war party of Sioux Indians led by Sitting Bull.<sup>12</sup>

It was recorded that Custer was braver in battle than he was in some of the more commonplace things of life. He once said it was easier to go to war than to ask his lady love's father for his daughter in marriage.

There are some interesting stories told of Custer in civilian life. Once he was riding with President Grant through a part of the country where he was more popular than the President. Crowds gathered at the station and cheered Custer but ignored Grant whereupon Custer grew angry, rebuked them, and praised the President <sup>13</sup>.

On another occasion when Andrew Johnson was swinging around the circle, Custer was with him. They stopped at New Market (Scio) where Johnson made a speech and was booed by the crowd. Custer went up on the stage and said he had been born three miles away from there but was ashamed to own it. The crowd hooted at Custer and said they "were ashamed to own it, too"<sup>14</sup>.

Custer was always described as a striking figure, tall, broad shouldered, with blue eyes and long yellow hair. One author gives a slight variation of



this description when he writes, . . . . "a flamboyant young Brigadier General, George Armstrong Custer, with his gaudy uniform, his anointed curls, and his hard expressionless eyes<sup>15</sup>.

At the corner of Liberty and Main Streets in New Rumley now stands a bronze statue which was erected by the state to honor the memory of the brave soldier George Armstrong Custer.<sup>16</sup>

Another military man was Thomas M. Vincent born near Cadiz on November 15, 1832. He was graduated from Cadiz High School and United States Military Academy. He served with distinction in the Civil War. He is the author of a number of books and official reports<sup>17</sup>.

William Henry Holmes, art director, archaeologist, and author, was born in Harrison County Dec. 1, 1846. He graduated from McNeely (Hopedale) Normal College in 1870<sup>18</sup>.

Mary Jobe Ackley, educator, explorer, author, was born in Tappan Jan. 29, 1886. She explored the northwestern Canadian Rockies and made the partial ascent of Mt. Sir Alexander. One of the highest peaks in the Canadian Rockies was named Mt. Jobe in her honor. She went on an expedition with the American Museum of Natural History and was in charge of the expedition after the death of her husband, Carl Ackley. She is the author of CARL ACKLEY'S AFRICA AND RESTLESS JUNGLE.<sup>19</sup>

Percy Hammond, dramatic critic, was born in Cadiz March 7, 1871. He attended Franklin College, New Athens. He was reporter, correspondent, editorial writer, and dramatic critic for the Chicago Evening Post. Later he was dramatic critic for the Chicago Tribune and New York Herald Tribune<sup>20</sup>.

Edwin M. Stanton, War Secretary under President Lincoln, was not born in Harrison County, but came to Cadiz in 1836 and went into law partnership with Chauncey Dewey. He was prosecuting attorney for Harrison County for three years. Stewart B. Shotwell of Cadiz, with whom he studied, said of Stanton:

"I have known him to work all day in court and until nine o'clock at night trying cases and then filing them. Then he would get into his buggy, ride to Steubenville for some paper or authority bearing on the case, be back at court time next morning, after riding a distance of fifty miles, and work all day as fresh as ever.<sup>21</sup>

There are others who deserve mention but the names already are a representative list of Harrison County's notable citizens.

## Chapter IX

### CADIZ

The land on which Cadiz was built was granted to Zaccheus Beatty by the United States Government April 29, 1804, and was conveyed by him to Zaccheus Biggs October 16, 1805. In 1800 a blacksmith by the name of Garrett Glazener was said to have built his shop at the site where Cadiz was later located. This story has not been backed up by facts so is regarded only as tradition.

The town was laid out by Biggs and Beatty before Benjamin Hough, Justice of the Peace, October 29, 1804, and recorded the same day at Steubenville. The name was borrowed from the Spanish town of Cadiz. Lots were numbered 1 to 141. The streets were South, Warren, Market, Spring, North, Muskingum, Steubenville now Main, Ohio and Wheeling (now Buffalo). The first deed for a lot was made to John Finney and cost twenty dollars. The deed was recorded March 4, 1806<sup>1</sup>.

At the time of organization Cadiz was covered by forests. The site was chosen because of the junction there of the road from Pittsburgh with the road from Washington, Pennsylvania. After uniting, the two passed through Cambridge to Zanesville. This was one of the most traveled roads northwest of the Ohio River. Early immigrants stayed at Cadiz for a time before moving westward.

In April, 1807, Cadiz had people engaged in these occupations: innkeeper, hatter and justice of the peace, merchant, tanner, wheelwright, brick maker, shoemaker, carpenter, blacksmith, tailor, reedmaker, school teacher. Old Granny Young was a midwife and baker. She was elected to the office of justice of the peace but since women were not allowed to hold office, she could not serve. (A joke of the community)<sup>2</sup>.

The first addition to Cadiz village was platted about 1813 by one Jacob Arnold, a tavern keeper. The Arnold addition consisted of nine lots numbered 142-150. A second addition was effected the same year, adding seventeen lots. Since then there have been many subdivisions of the town<sup>3</sup>.

Cadiz was chosen the county seat in 1813 and was incorporated May 29, 1818. The town had a beautiful location; like ancient Rome it was situated on seven hills<sup>4</sup>. The Ohio Gazetteer of 1816 says this of the town:

"Cadiz, a post town and seat of justice for Harrison County, is a thriving town, situated in the township of the same name, containing a large brick courthouse, eight stores, seven taverns, above one hundred and twenty five dwelling houses, and five hundred thirty-seven inhabitants."<sup>5</sup>

On August 10, 1815, the county commissioners met and arranged for the building of the first courthouse. They selected a location and had it surveyed. On September 4, 1815, the commissioners advertised for bids for the erection of a brick court house forty-two feet square. The contract was awarded to John Curdy. His bid was five thousand six hundred and ninety five dollars. The building was to be completed by April, 1819.

The minutes of the meeting of county commissioners on July 24, 1827, shows that the contract to build county offices was let to John Olmstead for the sum of twelve hundred ninety nine dollars. A bell was provided for the court house by Daniel Kilgore in June, 1829.<sup>6</sup> Several years later a crack developed in this bell. A machinist cut out the cracked piece and turned the bell around so the clapper would strike a new place.<sup>7</sup> This court house served the county for seventy-four years. It also served as a meeting place for political speeches, debates, war and other mass meetings.

On April 12, 1813, the county commissioners signed a contract with Joseph Harris whereby they secured his smoke house to use as a jail. A carpenter was hired to make necessary repairs.

On August 3 of the same year the commissioners contracted with George Mise to build a wooden jail of sound safe logs for the sum of \$1,485. On September 25, 1837, a second jail was built costing \$8,249. This one served until 1873 when a third jail was constructed at a cost of \$14,674.<sup>8</sup>

Although New Rumley did not have the honor of being chosen county seat, it did have the first bank. It was established about the year 1832. The State Bank of Ohio was established in 1841 and opened a branch in Cadiz. The branch was separated from the State Bank in 1847 and became an independent bank known as Harrison National Bank. The First National Bank was established in 1863<sup>9</sup>.

Among the early records there is mention of a public library in Cadiz about 1820. Nothing is known of its history but the mere fact that it did exist. The Cadiz Library Association was organized in 1880 and a library established in December of the same year.

About 1882 Orville Dewey, a former Cadiz boy, presented the library with his collection of rare books. Among the numbers is the reprint of book plates used to illustrate scenes from the life of our Savior printed about 1520 A.D.<sup>10</sup>

One of the first public utilities to be established in Cadiz after it had been platted was a post office. Joseph Harris, a merchant, was the first to serve as postmaster in the year 1812. Rural delivery was established about 1897.

Cadiz had its first Independence Day celebration on July 4, 1806. The people of the town and country for miles around attended. They had a huge feast of wild turkey, venison, bear meat, and such vegetables as were in season. Rye whiskey was said to have been the chief drink Perhaps partly due to this fact there was much hilarity and good feeling.

In early history of Cadiz we find very little mention of saloons, but in the period following the Civil War the prohibition question seemed to come up frequently. Such items as these were common in the Cadiz paper;

August 15, 1869; The town council has passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of ale, beer, and porter within the limits of the town.

July 8, 1876; Council voted 3 to 3 on the repeal of the beer ordinance. The mayor cast the deciding vote against repeal.

In 1874 a young lady came to Cadiz and went into the whiskey shop. She



asked permission to read to the proprietor a pamphlet regarding intoxicating drink. He granted the request — but the saloon remained open.

On May 6, 1875, a group of Cadiz men, "tired of the lazy, good for nothing scoundrels who poison our community with drunkenness, prostitution, pauperism, and crime" went into a saloon, smashed all the bottles, and pulled down the entire front of the building.

And on June 6, 1895, the saloon closing ordinance went into effect. Mr. Carnahan of the town wrote to a friend in Wheeling commenting on the dryness of the weather and town:

Cadiz, Ohio, June, 1891

Dear Grimes: No hay, no grass, no beer (drytown), no water. All is gone but honor and the Democratic administration. Truly yours.

A. H. Carnahan<sup>11</sup>

Cadiz merchants were helpful in early days as is illustrated by the following story: Mr. Thomas West, a Harrison County pioneer, tells this story of going into Cadiz to buy provisions. When he had all his supplies and was ready to leave, the storekeeper asked if he didn't want to take enough calico for his wife to make a new dress. He replied that he would like to but didn't have enough money to pay for it, whereupon the merchant said for him to take it and pay later. It was Mr. West's first experience in buying on credit and he felt very honored to be trusted. He says his wife was very happy to have a fine new dress and he afterward paid for it, too. Credit was not so general as it is today.<sup>12</sup>

It is interesting to check on some of the prices that early Cadiz residents paid to local merchants. A record, dated Jan. 1, 1868, was as follows:

Cheese — 18c a lb.

Eggs — 25c a doz.

Butter — 15c a lb.

Beef — 10c to 18c a lb.

Hams — 23c a lb.

Chickens — \$2.50 to \$3.00 a dozen<sup>13</sup>

From pioneer days to the present Cadiz has served as a trading and marketing center for farmers of Harrison County.

## Chapter X

### INTERESTING FACTS AND LEGENDS

An interesting commentary on the care of the poor in Harrison County is given in the words of Mr. Perry as he tells of the first County Home:

"The people of Harrison County have never encouraged shiftlessness and idleness on the part of its citizens, but when through any cause of a legitimate nature persons residing within the borders of the county have become infirm and unable to care for and properly support themselves, the authorities have ever been pleased to render these unfortunate poor any reasonable aid and for almost a century such poor people have been maintained on what has been styled the Poor Farm, or Infirmary."<sup>1</sup>

On April 23, 1825, the county commissioners entered into contract with Samuel Boyd for 104 acres of land for a poor farm for the county. There was a house on the farm at the time it was bought and it was used as a home for the poor. It was opened for use in March, 1826, and had as inmates three males and one female.

The Superintendent was given \$162.17 for food and clothing for the poor. This was the first financial record made and the exact record is not known. Other entries in the county record are:

Paid Superintendent for making rails	\$6.00
Paid Superintendent for making stakes	1.00
Paid Samuel Lewis for support of outdoor poor	12.00
Paid Dr. R. W. Slemmons for medical attendance	4.00
Paid Walter Beebe for one blank record book	2.00

The second County Infirmary was established in Archer Township on a 303-acre farm which was bought for \$3636. The commissioners gave Robert Watson \$240.85 for building a poor house there.

In 1835 a third Infirmary was established on sixty acres of land also in Archer Township which was bought for \$1450. When this farm was sold in 1845 there were nine inmates. The fourth Infirmary farm was bought this same year and consisted of 124 acres at a cost of \$4,000. A two-story brick building was erected and was used until 1884 when a three-story building containing ninety-one rooms and heated by hot air pipes was built. In 1893 there were forty-eight inmates.<sup>2</sup>

From stories handed down the two biggest crowds in the history of Harrison County were political gatherings. One was during the Whig campaign of 1840 and the other in the Union-Copperhead campaign of 1863 when John Brough defeated Vallandigham for governor in a heated contest.

The Cooperheads held a rally at Cadiz which drew a crowd of 1,000. Four days later, on September 4, 1863, the Union meeting drew a crowd estimated at 10,000. The streets were filled with people by 10 o'clock in the morning—brave men, gay women, pretty children, wagons, buggies, and sundry devices gotten up for the event . . . never have we witnessed such grand

sights upon such an occasion."

The Union houses in Cadiz were decorated with flowers, streamers, banners, and flags. Mottoes were strung across the streets, such as: "Down with the Traitors," "Fathers and Brothers, save us from the Copperheads," "God Save the Union", and so on. Some of the slogans were made of buckeyes. The parade, made up of six hundred wagons and carriages, was four and a half miles long. The outstanding entry was a Lincoln gunboat on wheels. It was drawn by four horses and manned by six young men dressed as marines. At times it poured out broadsides of blank cartridges from all six dummy guns.

Every Union home in Cadiz fed the visitors and the overflow, about 2,500, were fed at the fairgrounds where the speech making was held. "Throughout the whole proceedings were characterized with good feeling, liberality, and sound judgement. There was no insobriety, profanity, or fighting . . . the 4th of September, 1863, will long be remembered by the citizens of Harrison county.<sup>3</sup>

The following story of Morgan's Raid through Harrison County was written in pamphlet form in 1894 and a copy placed in the corner-stone of the present court-house:

"It was a beautiful day in July, 1861, but the peace and quiet of the little village of Moorefield was disturbed by the rumors of an invasion by rebel forces led by Ge. John Morgan. Men were rushing about hiding their valuables, concealing horses in thickets or ravines: women and children were running to find safe hiding places for their jewelry and trinkets, being so excited they forgot where they placed them and later had to be reminded by neighbors who had seen where they hid them.

A few would-be-generals rode up and down the streets telling what should and should not be done. They were soon put to rout when Morgan's forces entered the town. Some were captured and their horses taken, others escaped by fast riding. The raiders took complete possession of the town but did not disturb any family who stayed in its own home except to solicit for provisions. Some of the soldiers had a marvelous appetite for pound cake and preserves.

After gathering all the provisions the raiders slept seemingly unconcerned about the Union forces in close pursuit. Gen. Morgan himself occupied the parlor bed at the Mills Hotel and slept peacefully while his body guards read the news. When Morgan arose, he went to the door, looked up and down the street, and then walked up the street unattended. Soon after, the order was given to mount and they rode eastward through New Athens, taking along escorts drafted into service as guides across the country.

The Union forces under Shackleford arrived in town in



full force that night. Again hungry soldiers were fed, and women worked cooking and serving food until after midnight. A great number of the Union forces went on in pursuit of Morgan but some remained overnight. By night of the next day all were gone and the war was over as far as the town of Moorefield was concerned.”<sup>4</sup>

Until 1898 the village of Scio was a quiet, peaceful town but in that year oil was discovered and Scio became a boom town and almost overnight the population grew from a few hundred to about five thousand. The boom lasted only a short time and by 1900 the town was back to normal.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch of March 23, 1899, carried a story about Scio as a boom oil town. Some excerpts from that story (Reprint in Cadiz Republican) gives a clear picture of the effect sudden wealth had on the town:

“No mining camp ever held more wickedness or possessed less law . . . It is over run with gentlemanly gamblers, pick pockets, short card men, yeggmen, and cheap beggars. Faro, roulette, and a dozen other games run twenty-four hours a day. Dance halls and buildings, and one or two other forms of vice yet lacking have been apologized for and promised as soon as sites can be secured . . . An odor of fresh pine and bad whiskey constantly scent the air . . . Almost over a night a new Scio has sprung up, interwoven with the old town, yet totally apart from it . . . The new Scio is huddled about the Panhandle Station. There is a smooth, glistening tract of slime, two feet deep and three squares long, styled Main Street. On one side is the boulevard of the place, a boardwalk elevated on stilts; at intervals of a square, importantu pontoon bridges lead to resorts across the way, where there is no boardwalk . . . Old Scio has meekly succumbed to this merciless advance of progress, and has hung “For Sale” signs on its little white cottages.”<sup>5</sup>

The Donnell family, which was the only colored family to live permanently in or near Deersville in earlier days, had an interesting history.

John and Nancy Donnell were slaves who took the names of their “Massa and Missus.” They were given their freedom and spirited out of the country. They did not come to this area by the Underground Railroad but as they explained it, the children were put in the wagon bed, covered over with supplies, and they were ‘Guying to market and jis kep’ on a drivin.’ Their “Missus” bought a farm in Nottingham Township, still known locally as the Donnell farm.

Legend states that Zana Donnell, a son who lived in Franklin Township, was a popular source of entertainment at the Cadiz Fair when he appeared driving a bull hitched to a cart and took part in the races.

Calvin, another son, lived in Deersville. He was a teamster and farmer, and was gifted in finding an easy way out of an emergency as illustrated by the following story:

In the fall of the year when the wild grapes were ripe, he was working in the field helping William Rogers. Suddenly they heard a call for help, from the nearby woods. They hurried there and found that Mrs. Rogers, who was hunting wild grapes, had climbed to the top of a tall sapling covered with a mass of vines. She had picked the grapes but when she started down, she found she had become completely entangled in the vines. The men had no ladder so considered cutting the tree down but Calvin thought this might be too dangerous, so he secured a mattock and grubbed the tree in such a way that its fall was slow. Thus Mrs. Rogers was rescued with no danger at all. At a later date when a son was born to the Rogers, they named him Calvin in gratitude to the colored man, Calvin Donnell.<sup>6</sup> (Calvin Rogers was my great uncle).

Atop a hill one mile west of Cadiz is the legendary Standing Stone where, before the coming of the white people, the Delaware and other tribes held ceremonial dances.

Mrs. Mary Boyles tells the story of her grandfather, Samuel Hedges, coming to this part of the county in 1810. He told his grandchildren that soon after he came to this county the Indians came to his farm to trade venison for apples and it was from them he heard of the ceremonial stone's legendary background. At this time there were three suppositions as to how the stone came to be on top of the hill: (1) it was deposited by an ice glacier, a story which was later ruled out as doubtful; (2) it marked the grave of an Indian chief and man power had been used to put it there; (3) during some great earth movement the rock had been exposed.

Mrs. Boyles was also the authority for this story which was told happened about 1850. At that time a band of Indians came through Cadiz and went straight through to the Standing Stone where they held a ritual. Legend has it that they were from the far west and had not asked or been given directions to the Standing Stone.

According to legend the stone was the site of a fight between the Indian fighter, Lewis Wetzel, and an Indian chief. The two men fought, one from the back of the stone and the other from behind a poplar tree. Wetzel was the winner and legend has it that the giant poplar crashed and fell across the Stone indicating the death of the red man.

Another story connected with the Boyles (Hedge) farm concerns a man named Swin (or Swain). He was supposed to have been an early resident of Guernsey County and traveled extensively through Harrison County as a money lender. People borrowed money from him in the early 1800's to start farming. Swin before he retired at night in whatever farm home he happened to be staying, always disappeared for a few minutes. When asked about this, Swin would reply that he "was burying his mitten." This led to the belief that Swin carried his money in a mitten and that he hid it in a fence row before retiring. He was supposed to dig it up the next morning and resume his travels.

This story came to light when surveyors laid out the Hedge farm into four tracts. The instrument man, when questioned about the reason for the at times and he couldn't figure it out. This gave rise to the belief that Swin fences being so crooked, said that his surveying instruments were so erratic had buried his mitten full of money along the fence row and had forgotten to dig it up. Later residents say that just under the surface of the farm is a hard layer of sandstone, so the early surveyors probably hunted the places where the digging was easiest, which resulted in a crooked fence. No one has ever been known to find one of Swin's mittens.

What is thought to be another mark of Indian days was discovered near Cadiz in November, 1953. It is a large tree which is believed to have been an Indian sign when it was a sapling. Older residents of the area pointed out the peculiar shape of the two upper branches. The tree had once been broken into the form of an "L" with the apex of the angle pointing a certain direction. This was one of the ways Indians and pioneers had of marking a trail so it would not be noticeable to their enemies.<sup>7</sup>

Near Conotton is a maple tree having the shape of a huge umbrella. The tree is judged to be about one hundred and fifty years old. Although it has grown to a height of thirty feet it still holds the shape of an open umbrella. Tradition gives several causes for its odd shape. One legend is that a murder was committed under the tree when it was but a sapling and that it took this shape as a protective covering over the slain victim that was buried beneath it.

Another legend says that when the murder was committed, the person accused of the act told the settlers that if the tree grew in the natural way with its top pear shaped, they were to consider him guilty, but if the tree grew in the shape of an inverted pear, then they must know he was innocent. Since the tree took the later shape, he was judged innocent of the crime.

Many people believe the tree possesses a mysterious influence. Horses, driven past it on bright moonlight nights, shy at the sight of the tree and its shadow and must be coaxed past. This tends to back up the story of the murder victim and his haunting ghost.

There is, however, a natural explanation of this freak growth. A farm hand dug up a small maple shoot, leaving the roots unbroken, then he dug a hole and planted the top of the shoot in earth with its roots pointing up. The tree grew in this position with the roots acting as limbs, putting forth leaves each season. The tree grew but the roots, true to their natural instinct did not grow upward but down. Thus some man long ago tricked a tree into living life upside down.<sup>8</sup>

And thus we see that legends as well as facts have played a major role in the drama of Harrison County.



## CONCLUSION

"Pioneer days in Harrison County are a thing of the past! The wilderness has been changed into cultivated fields; the log cabin to the mansion; the hominy block to the mill; the lone track through the forests to the good road, the iron rail, fast mail, and electric wire with its fast messenger. The wolf, bear, and deer have disappeared, their places being occupied by the more docile and useful animals of the cultivated field. New systems of tillage have been introduced . . . In our honor's name, however, let it be recorded that we are not an ungrateful posterity. May the memories of our pioneer fathers long be cherished and their names be held in admiring esteem and reverence."<sup>1</sup>

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